

Postscript to the South-Carolina GAZETTE.

[NUMB. 1936.]

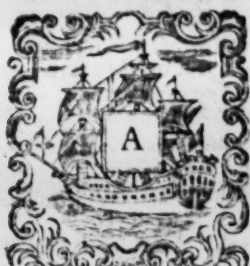
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1773.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by T. POWELL & Co. at the Printing-Office near the EXCHANGE.

This is to give NOTICE,
THAT every Ticket to be issued for
the RACE BALL, which will
be on Wednesday next, will admit a Lady
and a Gentleman. WILLIAM MASSEY.

FEBRUARY 1, 1773.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.



THE Court of Common Council held on Friday, the Lord Mayor, after opening the Court with the usual compliments to the Common Council, said that he was very sorry to inform them that the situation of the metropolis in respect to the supply of corn was very alarming. He informed them that the import of bread-corn into the port of London from the ninth of September, 1771, to the seventh of November, 1771, amounted to 25,380 quarters: And from the ninth of September, 1772, to the seventh of November, 1772, it amounted only to 14,135 quarters: There was therefore in these two months, which always furnish the largest supply, a decrease of 11,745 quarters, which are nearly equal to three months consumption of the metropolis. He said, that bread and provisions had been extremely dear last year, but that the present appearance seemed to threaten almost a famine, unless some measures were speedily taken to prevent it. He therefore wished that a committee might be appointed to take this matter into immediate consideration, and apply to Parliament for that effectual relief which they only were enabled to give; and a committee was appointed.

In the last Court of Common-Council the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Sheriff Oliver, renewed their complaints against the frequent "anonymous paragraphs" in the news-papers, and asserted that Mr. Wilkes was the author. Mr. Oliver observed, that Mr. Wilkes had not "denied" to him in the Council-chamber the inflammatory paragraphs against him. Mr. Wilkes said that he had then told Mr. Oliver, he neither "owned," nor "denied" them; that a question about the author of anonymous paragraphs was impertinent and absurd, "and that he desired to fly before that Court, both to my Lord Mayor and Mr. Oliver, he never would answer about "anonymous paragraphs" but, as a gentleman, would at any time give the most full and satisfactory answer to either of them, whenever they dared appeal to the laws of honour, in force among gentlemen." There was no reply.

The pensions lately granted on the Irish Establishment, afford a proof of an approaching UNION.—England and Ireland are to be united—in suffering oppression.

A countryman observing over the door of a shop in Leaden-hall-street, the words — "Drugs bought and sold," — went in and offered his wife for sale, saying, — "She is the GREATEST DRUG that ever came to market."

Extract of a Letter from Paris, November 1.

"Several people are committed to the Bastille, for pretending to be in the secrets of the Ministry, and spreading reports which alarmed the publick creditors, and occasioned a fall in the actions and other funds."

NOVEMBER 18.

Yesterday both Houses of Convocation met pursuant to their last prorogation, and were further prorogued till Friday the 27th instant.

The Cruizer, Smith, from North-Carolina to Bristol, is lost in Padstow Bay.

Letters from Paris bring an account, that a pestilential disorder was broke out in the South of France, which carried off a great number of people; that several English families who had resided there for the benefit of their health, had on that account come to reside in Paris.

NOVEMBER 19.

Yesterday at the election of a Recorder in the room of Sir James Eyre, all the Aldermen were present. The numbers were,
For Mr. Serjeant Glynn, 18
Mr. Serjeant Beauclouf, 12
Mr. Hyde, senior city Council, 1

The following speeches are said to have been made in the Court of Aldermen on Tuesday last, when Mr. Serjeant Glynn was chosen Recorder of this city:

Mr. Alderman HARLEY.

"My Lord Mayor,

"As soon as I heard of the vacancy, I thought it my duty to enquire of my friend, who knows all the characters of the gentlemen of the law, who was the proper person to fill this important office. He then told me that he wished to recommend Mr. Beauclouf, a very eminent Council, extremely well known at the Old Bailey, and therefore I desire you to propose him."

Mr. Harley was seconded by Sir Robert Ladbroke.

Mr. Alderman WILKES.

"My Lord Mayor,

"I do not intend to build the reputation of Mr. Serjeant Glynn, whom I shall have the honour of recommending to this Court, on the ruins of that of any other gentleman. His fame shall rest on its own fair and solid basis. I own, indeed, Mr. Glynn is not so well known at the Old Bailey, but he is perfectly known in the two Houses of Parliament, and the Courts of Westminster hall. On the Circuit he has frequently sat as Judge. On every such occasion his knowledge of the criminal law of this kingdom, as well as his most entire candour and impartiality, have been highly extolled. He does not come recommended to me by any partial friend, but by the public voice. He has distinguished himself in various great and important questions of legal and constitutional liberty, and with the highest reputation and success, has carried through the most arduous causes for the people. He is known to be a sound lawyer and excellent advocate, able to defend our valuable rights and franchises, and not only willing to do so, but he has proved he had our interests at heart. When that excellent Magistrate, Mr. Crosby, for the protection he gave his fellow-citizens, was persecuted in an illegal and unconstitutional manner by a corrupt House of Commons, Mr. Serjeant Glynn was at a great distance, on the Western Circuit. He gave up immediately all the emoluments of his profession, quitted the business in which he was engaged, and at a great expence, came post to London, to defend in Parliament our Chief Magistrate, and to support the liberties and franchises of

our Corporation. I therefore beg leave to recommend him to succeed to the important office of our Recorder. His known character is the best security we can have for his regular and faithful discharge of its various duties."

Mr. Wilkes was seconded by Mr. Crosby.

Mr. Turner, in a few words, recommended Mr. Hyde, as being the City Council, a good lawyer, and a good man; but acknowledged he had not the shining abilities of the other two gentlemen.

We hear that Mr. Serjeant Glynn has declared he will not appoint any Deputy as Recorder, but do all the business himself. It is seriously thought, that, if the King of Prussia's demands on England are not speedily paid, that Monarch will pay himself out of the Electorate of Hanover.

All the Remonstrances of the foreign Ministers to the King of Prussia for taking off the new duties at Danzig have signified nothing. The English Consul offered to deposit two or 3000 ducats, provisionally till the matter should be settled between the Courts of London and Berlin, on condition that four ships laden with timber were suffered to pass free; but even that offer was rejected, his Prussian Majesty paying as little regard to the English as to any petty state whatsoever. He rules at present with a rod of iron, and in obduracy is a true German.

The messenger dispatched some time since to Madrid, with remonstrances of a very interesting nature, respecting the cruel usage of our sailors in the prisons of the Spanish settlements in America, is returned. And it is said, the Spanish Ministry disclaim all knowledge of any cruelties exercised upon English prisoners, more than is usual on other criminals; and have given for answer, that those who are guilty of a breach of treaties, are equally culpable with those who violate the laws of a country, and are alike punishable by the law of nations.

The public may be assured, that a plan for a material change in Administration is now in speculation.

The following are the offices, at present, talked of to be vacated,—Secretary for the northern department,—Lord Privy Seal,—Lord President of the Council,—Ambassador to Madrid,—and Lord Chancellor.

A contagious distemper has lately broke out at Cadiz, and proves to be a species of the black vomit, which made great devastation at that place in the year 1736.

Advices are just received from Lisbon, says a correspondent, that the duties on Wines exported to England are just taken off, as also the duties on all English goods imported there. The duties on wines to America still continues.

NOVEMBER 21.

This day the Right Hon. Sir Thomas-Parker, Knight, was, he his Majesty's command, sworn in one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

The people of Paris are in the greatest consternation at the confinement of the Prince of Conti; and the Court are as much astonished at their bold declarations in behalf of his Highness. In short, every dreadful consequence is to be expected from this imprisonment. What with the discontent of the poor for the want of food, and the contempt of the Nobles to the Court, nothing is expected in France but a civil war. The haughtiness of Madam Baré, and the insolence of the King, will at last involve them in every melancholy distress that luxury, vice, and rage, can raise against them.

It is very strongly reported, that a neighbouring Court are preparing a very formidable squadron at Toulon, which, we are assured, is intended for the Levant very early in the ensuing spring.

The Spaniards, we are assured, were never known to be so active as at the present period, in fortifying their settlements, increasing the number of their shipping and forces both naval and military; but nothing can be apprehended in a hostile way by this country, so long as our present obsequious Ministry remain in office.

We hear that a quadruple alliance is negotiating, and will soon be seen in the North, to the surprise of all Europe.

At yesterday's Common Council Mr. Alderman Wilkes reported from the Committee to consider the most effectual means of lowering, or at least preventing an increase in the price of corn and other provisions, that they had drawn up a petition to Parliament, recommending the stoppage of the distillation of corn, and the permitting the importation of all sorts of grain, duty free. A motion was then made to add the words, "the prohibiting the making of starch," which passed in the negative.

The cup presented by the city to Brads Crosby, Esq; will contain seven quarts, and weigh near 270 ounces.

It is said, the prize of 10,000*l.* drawn yesterday is the property of Mr. Graham, cabinet-maker at Bristol, and that he had the ticket instead of another drawn a blank that day which he had insured and paid 6*s.* for it, being the rate of insurance yesterday.

Advices are received from Holland, that the Spanish settlement of Acapulco in the South Seas, is entirely destroyed, and that above 5000 souls perished. Whether by earthquake or otherwise is not mentioned.

A board of Admiralty is to be held on Tuesday next, on some affairs of importance, respecting the navy.

Orders are issued for all the officers of Marines, who are absent upon furlow, to repair immediately to their respective commands.

We hear that there was lately a meeting of the heads of houses at Oxford, in Delegates Room, relative to the subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles at Matriculation; when, after a very warm debate, they were abolished, by a majority of 9 to 5.

All the communication is now cut off with Gibraltar and the Barbary coast, which greatly distresses the garrison for provision.

By a vessel from Dunkirk, we learn, that some of the most eminent of the French engineers were there taking depositions of the state of the harbour and fortifications by orders from Paris.

Captain Wilkinson, of the Winchelsea frigate, has received uncommon insults from the States of Algiers. The behaviour of the Dey is represented to our Court; but it is not expected that we shall even resent the very insolence of savages.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, November 13.

"They write from Dantzick, that a great riot happened there when the King of Prussia's excise-officers attempted to publish the new regulations established by their masters. Some of these officers were killed, and several others very ill used by the populace."

BIRMINGHAM, November 6. Yesterday morning about four o'clock, a shock of an earthquake was sensibly felt in this town and the neighbourhood. At Yordly a farmer observed his house to shake very much, and saw a flock of sheep in an ad-

jacent field running about in great confusion, occasioned by the agitation of the earth, and the noise which attended it. From various other parts we have a confirmation of the above shock.

HAGUE, October 30. The last advices received from Batavia are very alarming. In six ships which left Holland, bound for the Cape of Good Hope and Batavia, the number of dead amounted to 557, and the sick to 445. Thus above 1000 persons have been carried off, or rendered useless to the most important navigation of this republic.

ST. JOHN'S, (Antigua) NOVEMBER 11.

Extract of a Letter from St. Vincent's, dated October 30.

"We were this morning alarmed by a constant firing, occasioned by a party of the Caribs attacking a party of 18 men of the 31st regiment, under the command of Capt. Craffton, who had been left behind sick. They killed seven men and a sergeant, and wounded three. Craffton's party, however, put them to flight, and found five of their carcasses in the woods, also several fuzes, habersacks, handkerchiefs, &c. thrown away in their precipitation.

"We are informed, the Caribs shot a centinel as he was bathing in the river Niambou, and that a sergeant, who was posted at the head of a detachment at some little distance from the camp, was murdered in an inhuman manner by these savages. They cut off his nose and right arm, and scooped out both his eyes."

By a vessel which left St. Vincent's last Wednesday, we learn, that nothing very material had happened between the troops and Caribs, nor had the loss on either side been very considerable in killed and wounded, but that the sick were numerous. The troops were at last permitted to cross the river Niambou and take possession of the enemy's intrenchments on the other side; a well-thrown shell opened a free passage in one place; and at another, where they hoped to surround a body of the enemy, the guide, mistaking the intended route, led them against a precipice, which gave the enemy time to run away; and that upon this occasion it appeared that the Caribs did not know how to defend themselves against regulars. That the Caribs have other intrenchments further on in the quarter of Grand Sable, but that the troops only wish they would make such a work as they could trust themselves in to be attacked. That numbers of the Caribs are already gone to St. Lucia and the other French islands, and others daily going, to wait (as is supposed) the retreat of the troops from St. Vincent's and then return to their own country.

That the inhabitants are not apprehensive the regulars will find it difficult to force their way over all the accessible parts of the Caribs country; but at the same time it is a doubt, whether this would promote the object of the present enterprise, or, on the contrary, involve that unhappy island in still farther calamity. That there seems to be no want of freedom in censuring the General's conduct, out of his presence; but that some few others have more charity for a gentleman lately come to this part of the world, not acquainted with all the circumstances of an affair which had its rise four years ago, upon whom is put the execution of an enterprise he did not plan—an enterprise in its origin so concerted, that it cannot be said, that either a vigorous or inactive conduct can procure what may be properly called success.—That the inhabitants of St. Vincent are still obliged to continue upon their guard on the frontiers of the settlements; that their prime negroes form a considerable body, which attend the regulars, and behave well; that the negroes in general have hitherto continued to shew a fidelity and attachment to their masters beyond all past experience and example in other islands; yet the distraction in affairs, and the effect on the credit of the island in Great-Britain, may be easily conceived; in short, it is hard to say whether the Caribs or the inhabitants suffer most.—That whatever may be the event of the present proceedings, it is expected that hereafter the conduct of the servants of the Crown, respecting the Caribs for four years past, will be the subject of parliamentary enquiry; when, it may be hoped, the good faith and honour of the Royal word, pledged under the great Seal of Great-Britain, will be rescued from the apprehensions of such British subjects as have not interested views to serve, and to the satisfaction of other nations.

The lady of Major Dundas and one of the commanders of his Majesty's ships, lately died at St. Vincent.

We hear two sloops are cast away at Barbuda, one from Georgia loaded with lumber, the other from Bermudas, with building stone and a large quantity of ducks and onions, both bound for Antigua. That both cargoes are lost, but no lives.

BASSETTERE, (St. Kitts) NOVEMBER 18.

Since the above account, by a vessel which arrived here on Monday evening last, we are informed, that nothing material had happened at St. Vincent between the Regulars and Caribs; that all the men of war had sailed with a train of artillery, and the marines to the Indian coast, in order to effectually blockade them, so that in a few days we expect to hear of the enemy's surrendering or being conquered.

ST. JAGO, (Jamaica) DECEMBER 12.

It is with real concern we acquaint the public, that yesterday between the hours of eleven and twelve at night his Excellency Sir William Trelawny, Baronet, our very worthy and much esteemed Governor, departed this life, after a long and tedious illness, which he bore with fortitude and magnanimity; and died with a firm hope of a happy immortality, which a virtuous and admirable uniformity and consistency of character, and the calm confidence of a life well spent in the service of his country, at once justified and inspired. During four years residence in the administration of this government, he so wisely guided and steadily held the reins of power, and maintained so inflexible an integrity of conduct (altogether unbiassed by private attachments or selfish considerations) that Parry herself forgot her resentments, and seemingly left no contest, but who should most promote the ease and happiness of an administration which gave ease and happiness to all. The great and universal regret which the apprehension of this unhappy event, has, for some time past, given to all ranks of people, is at once the surest proof of his Excellency's merit, and the strongest testimony that a government conducted on the same principles, cannot fail of meeting the noblest reward.—The GENERAL APALAUSE of a grateful and united people.

DECEMBER 19.

To the account, in our last, or the Death of his Excellency Sir William Trelawny, Baronet, our late worthy Governor, we are, by particular favour, enabled to furnish our readers with the following circumstances relative to his funeral.—On Satur-

day the 24th instant, the Hon. the House of Assembly came to the following resolution:

"Resolved, In order to testify the grateful respect which this House entertained of his late Excellency's merit, the sense they have of the great and universal satisfaction which his mild and equitable administration gave to all ranks of people, and the great regret they feel at his loss, it be made the request of this House to Lady Trevelyan, that her ladyship consent that his Excellency's funeral be conducted at the public expence."

In consequence of this vote, a joint committee of the Hon. the Council and Assembly was appointed to conduct the funeral, which notwithstanding the shortness of time, was managed with equal propriety and magnificence.

On Sunday the body was placed in state in the Council-chamber. The shell was covered with crimson velvet very richly ornamented, and the whole room hung with black cloth.—The number of attendants were great and respectable; and, at seven in the evening the procession began in the following order.

The Foot Militia of Spanish-Town,
The Thirty-sixth Regiment, in Form,
The Mutes
The Governor's Secretary
The Public Officers
The Provost-Marshal
The Physicians, two and two
The Clergy, two and two.

Hon. Mr. Sinclair Mr. Iredell Mr. Edwards Mr. Just. Harris	THE BODY	Hon. Mr. Scott Mr. Brown Mr. Ellis Mr. Chief Justice
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THE CHIEF MOURNERS,

Honourable Mr. Harrison,—Honourable Mr. May,
The House of Assembly, two and two
The Judges of the Grand Court and Assize Court
The Officers of the Navy and Royal Americans
The Barristers
The Masters in Chancery, two and two
Attendants, two and two
The Gentlemen of the Troop of Horse

As soon as the procession began to move, minute guns were fired by the train of artillery, until the body was conveyed to the church.—The service was read by the Reverend Mr. Grignon, and an excellent sermon adapted to the melancholy occasion was preached by the Reverend Mr. Warren, domestic chaplain to his Excellency.

The utmost silence and decency was observed during the procession, and the whole ceremony reflects as much honour on the gentlemen who proposed and conducted it, as it does on the memory of the deceased.

Monday his Honour John Darling, Esq; our Lieutenant-Governor, was met and escorted by the troop of horse in this town, on his entrance was saluted by the train of artillery, and received the usual ceremonies; after taking the oaths, he proceeded the Assembly to the next day, when his Honour was pleased to make a speech, and opened the session accordingly.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 17.

At a special court of Admiralty for the trial of pirates, murder, &c. on the high seas, held at Boston, on Wednesday the 26th instant, an information was filed and exhibited by Ezekiel Price, gentleman, appointed Register of the said court, against Ansell Nickerson, a prisoner in his Majesty's goal, for the murder of Thomas Nickerson, jun. on the high seas, on the 24th of November last; to which the said Ansell plead not guilty; and upon his deferring time to prepare for his defence, he was remanded to goal; and the court adjourned to Wednesday the 2d of January.

DECEMBER 23.

By a gentleman from Grenada, who was at St. Vincent's five weeks ago, we are informed, that the English troops there were in good health; that he did not hear of the death of any of the 24th regiment, and that but two or three of the privates had died.—That about 300 of the Caribs had surrendered to the English General, who sent them on board the ships to prevent their return to their brethren; that there had been several skirmishes between small parties; but that no general attack was expected to be made till the Admiral arrived from Antigua, where the ships were repairing the damages they received in the late hurricane.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 11.

The speech of his Excellency William Tryon, Esq; Captain General and Commander in chief, in and over the colony of New-York, and the territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the same.

To the Council and the General Assembly of the said Colony, on Wednesday the 6th of January, 1773.

Gentlemen of the Council,

And Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

THE experience you gave me the last session of the liberality of your sentiments towards me, and your ready concurrence with the measures I then proposed, flatter me at this time with the like favourable attention to what I have now to recommend to you.

It has been the peculiar misfortune of this country to have remained even to this day, with most of its boundaries undetermined; a circumstance that has, in a considerable measure, retarded the settlement of the frontiers, and proved the source of many unhappy disputes with its neighbouring inhabitants; and which, if not speedily settled, may probably be productive of more serious consequences. Impressed with this idea, soon after my arrival in this government, I opened a correspondence with Governor Hutchinson, on the necessity of finally establishing a partition line between this and the Massachusetts government. The governor moved his Assembly to second our wishes, and an act passed to enable proper persons to undertake its accomplishment. I shall therefore lay before you the correspondence and papers on this subject, wishing you may co-operate with the Massachusetts government, by passing a similar act for so salutary a purpose.

I have the satisfaction to inform you the dividing line between this province and the government of Quebec, has been run this last Fall, from Lake Champlain, in the forty-fifth degree of North latitude, to Connecticut river.—As the commissioners who performed that business, winter in Quebec, that they may be ready early in the Spring to continue that line, from the lake westward to St. Lawrence river, I am to apply to you for a further aid for that most essential service.

The General Assembly of New-Jersey having lately passed an act similar to your own, for ascertaining the boundary between the two governments, and securing certain borderers in the quiet possession of their settlements; and as I am informed the King's commission and the proceedings had thereon, will be very speedily transmitted to his Majesty, I entertain the warmest expectations that the royal decision in the case will shortly be obtained. These particulars appear to me to be so interesting to the peace and prosperity of the country, that I could not avoid urging to you their importance.

I have been obliged to order considerable repairs to be made to the Mansion-house in Fort-George, to make it habitable; the estimates of which shall be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

The sum of money voted the last session for repairing the battery in Fort-George, has been appropriated to such necessary, useful, and ornamental purposes, as afford the clearest demonstration of the expediency and propriety of that vote, and cannot fail of giving satisfaction to the public.

Having nothing immediately in charge from his Majesty to communicate to you, I shall at present, only recommend to you to make provision for the extra services I have just now mentioned; the useful support of government; and the necessary supplies for his Majesty's forces.

Gentlemen of the Council,

And Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

It is with the highest satisfaction I view the present flourishing state of this country, and the good order, industry, and unanimity of its inhabitants; blessings I ardently wish to see continued and improved.

It is evident nothing can so much insure an increase of wealth to the colony, as a due care that the good quality of our staple commodities may establish a reputation at foreign markets; your attention to this, as also to the mischiefs arising from the circulation of a large quantity of counterfeit currency lately brought into this country, are objects deserving your consideration.

The happiness I enjoy by my Royal Master's gracious appointment of me to this Province, I acknowledge with that duty and affection which warms the loyal breast; and the friendly consideration and attention I have experienced from all ranks, not only increases the happiness, but cherishes the growing attachment I feel for the interest of this colony; which, however, I am sensible, can only be extensively and beneficially drawn into action by your generous aid and assistance in the honourable support of the dignity of his Majesty's government, and the felicity of his people.

WILLIAM TRYON.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 6.

By a gentleman arrived in Capt. Cunningham's vessel from Antigua, we are informed that a vessel arrived there two days before he sailed, from St. Vincent's, and gives the following account: That on the 10th of November, in landing the troops, one Lieutenant and seventeen men were drowned; and they were afraid they would be obliged to run one of the transports ashore to supply the troops with provisions, being very scarce, and the surf running so high, the boats could not venture off; that a corporal and four men were left guard over the Caribs, taken prisoners; but they not keeping so good a look out as they ought to have done, the Caribs murdered every one of them, and joined their party again.—The 6th regiment of foot was arrived at St. Vincent's from England.

NEW-LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

Last Saturday sailed from hence the sloop-Mississippi, Captain Goodrich, bound for Pensacola and Mississippi, (via New-York) having on board a committee appointed by the company of military adventurers, to reconnoitre the lands lately granted by the crown to Major General Lyman, and the company of military adventurers, bounded west on the river Mississippi, and north on the river Yalou, between lat. 32 and 34.

NEWPORT, (Rhode-Island) DECEMBER 21.

We hear a house in this town is preparing for the reception of Admiral Montagu and his lady; so that it is not probable the ships which are drawn near this town have any hostile intentions.

JANUARY 4.

The Hon. Daniel Horsmanden, Esq; Chief Justice of the province of New York, his lady, and the Hon. Frederick Smyth, Esq; Chief Justice of New-Jersey, arrived here last Thursday in the sloop Lydia, Capt. Freebody, from New-York:—And Saturday evening, the Hon. Peter Oliver, Esq; Chief Justice of Massachusetts Bay, and Hon. Robert Auchmuty, Esq; Judge of the Court of Admiralty throughout New-England, came to town by land: these four gentlemen are appointed by the King to join his Honour the Governor of this colony, in making inquiry into the circumstances of plundering and burning his Majesty's schooner Gaspee, on the 10th of June last.

From the POLICE in BOW-STREET,

HEREIN is erected the tribunal of Virtue and Justice, amidst a myriad of votaries to Venus and Bacchus; where the supreme Judge, like old Sesostris of Egypt, has sat for a long course of years without his eyes, offering a considerable reward for a viol of urine, to be brought by any married woman who never knew any other man but her husband. The Judge, as yet, has not been so fortunate as the blind Egyptian King, who, after repeated experiments amongst his female Courtiers, got the happy retributive from a poor gardener's wife (not a Covent-Garden wife).—The worthy upright magistrate, being quite dejected at the concupiscence of the times, particularly in the last effort and experiment which he made with the whole club of the beautiful *Coterie*, has obliged him to try the purity of the old Gardening Woman of Battersea, by whom he has been restored to the joys of perception, and "who now advertises, for the good of the community, her new efficacious method of Cutting for the *Simplex*, which has hitherto met with great success amongst the Nobility, Gentry, and others.—She also inoculates for oratory and sense at the most reasonable rates.—She does not sweat and parboil her poor patients, like that culinary stewer of human flesh on the opposite shore, *Doctor Domine Cheate*.—She is fair and honest in her dealings and cuttings, and does purpose advertising her successes, like the quacks of these days, in the public prints and papers.

It is but justice to the fame and knowledge of this curious old woman of Battersea, that I make this declaration to the world, and that I approve of the following Advertisement for her benefit.

Advertisement to the afflicted World.

MARY MARIGOLD, Spinster, now residing in her old accustomed house in Battersea, begs leave to acquaint the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the Princes, Nobles, Gentlemen, Ladies, and others, that she still continues, with great success, to cut grown people for the *Simplex*, or inoculate them, the new way, for oratory and common sense. The efficacy of this operation will be incontrovertibly proved by the attestations of many patients who have found immediate benefit, to the amazement of their friends.

Those who have had much time, labour, and money, bestowed upon a fruitless education in our public schools and universities, have immediately upon the operation discharged, like a volcano, the whole *syntax* and *classic* authors upon the operation. Mrs. Mary Marigold does not mean to puff her valuable invention, like the quacks of London, *Baywater*, and *Chelsea*, by saying things to delude the world, and pick their pockets, with *balsams*, *frances*, *pills*, *sweats*, and *philters*.—She makes use of no vaporous pumps, fumigations, and *frictions*; nor does she patch up her advertisements with *mussy scraps* of Latin, *Frisia potest nulla ligare*, &c. She wants no such bladders to support her fame; but those unhappy folks of both sexes, who have laboured under an impenetrable dullness for a series of years, may receive perspicuity and sense at her hands (no cure no pay). Members of Parliament, Orators of the Stage, Quack Doctors, Bishops, Parsons, or Sea Captains, that make speeches, may receive great assistance and immediate relief in any mental

or linguistic complaint, by applying to Mary Marigold, of Battersea, spinster; or if any gentleman chuses my attendance at home in private, letters, post paid, will be duly attended to, by their faithful humble servant to command.

MARY MARIGOLD.

N. B. The cases and cures of all my different patients will be made public. God save the KING.

'Tis to be hoped that no malicious persons, such as the Oculist Doctor Taylor, Grimaldi the Dentist, Hemet, &c. will attempt to operate upon the Simples of the King's liege subjects, as Mary Marigold is now procuring from the Secretaries of State, the King's patent royal, for her sole use and benefit; nor is there a Minister of the Council or Cabinet that will not testify the operation is for the improvement of the understanding.—Beware of counterfeiters.

MARY MARIGOLD.

ADVERTISEMENT Extraordinary

From Mrs. MARY MARIGOLD, of Battersea—who cuts grown Gentlemen and Ladies for the Simples with the greatest secrecy, and success.

INERTIA, STULTITIAQUE ADEO.

BY my motto you will find, that the old puffer Plautus used to perform the like operation upon the thick temples of the Romans—but not with such success; for the folks of his time were not so thick as the people of this period.

To encourage the bashful—and to inform the sequestered and retired—I beg leave to offer to the eye of the Public, the names and abodes of the patients which were cut in the course of the month of August.

A terrible list of the Blockheads cut for the Simples, at Mrs. Mary Marigold's Infirmary for Blunderheads only—at the little village of Battersea, without London.

One Lord of the Treasury.—Mungo and cream-coloured Tom came together.

Three Lords of the Admiralty.—Not Lord Sandwich—nor Mr. Harvey.

All the Lords of Trade.

From the Court of Chancery.—Keeper of the Rolls.

Two Judges from the King's Bench.

Three Knights from the Court of Common Pleas.

Four Clerks, and the Chancellor, from the Exchequer.

Two from the Marshalsea Court.—The wife Lord Steward, and the Knight Marshal.

The Lord, from the Privy-Seal, and two Deputies.

Two Secretaries of State,—two Clerks, and the necessary woman.

The Board of Customs, without Mr. Stanley.

Nine Commissioners of Excise,—and four Deputies.

One Commissioner of the Salt-office—from Westmoreland.

One Post-master General, from the Post-office Lombard-Street.

Seven Commissioners of the Victualling-office, and the Agent, from Portsmouth.

All the Admirals but—Hawke, Keppel, Knowles, Man, and Howe.

F—l—d, P—e, and G—e, came with Lord E—e in his coach.

From the War-office,—Lord Barrington,—moved in by Mr. Francis.

Mr. Charles Fox—and Mr. Rigby—laughing at the door.

Five Army Agents.

I have received many letters of thanks from the above Nobles, &c.—who have permitted me to publish them for my private emolument; which shall all be published in the course of the season.—The present Ministry, from the just sense of the benefit they have already received, are considerate and generous enough to intercede with his Majesty to grant me an honourable pension—on the Irish establishment.

MARY MARIGOLD.

To-Morrow, the 2d of February,
In Mr. PIKE's NEW ROOM.

WILL BE

A CONCERT
OF
VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL
MUSIC.

Among other SELECT PIECES,

WILL BE PERFORMED A

CONCERTO on the HARP&CHORD,

By a LADY, a Pupil of Mr. VALTON's.

FIRST VIOLIN,

By Mr. HARTLEY, lately arrived.

TICKETS to be had at the COFFEE-HOUSE, and of PETER VALTON.

By AUTHORITY.

On WEDNESDAY Evening next,

The Third of this Instant, FEBRUARY,

And on SATURDAY and TUESDAY following,

THE CELEBRATED

Mr. SAUNDERS

Will exhibit his DEXTERITY and GRAND DECEPTION,

In Mr. STOTHERD's Long Room behind the BEEF-MARKET.

HE has had the Honour of performing before His Excellency the Earl of Dunmore, Governor of Virginia; His Excellency Robert Eden, Esq; Governor of Maryland; the Honourable Richard Penn, Esquire, Governor of Pennsylvania; and most of the Nobility and Gentry in Great-Britain, Ireland, and America, and in particular in the capital Cities.—He exhibits a Variety of new, astonishing, and entertaining Performances, by Dexterity of Hand, surpassing every Thing of the Kind that has hitherto been seen, or attempted, on this Side the ATLANTIC, which will appear in a Number of surprising Instances, deceiving the Eye of the nicest Observer, and seem, in a Manner, supernatural.

Mr. SAUNDERS has been honoured with the greatest Applause, by all the Nobility that have seen his Great Performances in Europe, America, and the West-Indies; and is allowed to be the most astonishing Proficient in the Art of clean Conveyance, that ever attempted an Exhibition of the Kind, without descending to the low Tricks of Cups, Balls, Ribbands, &c. &c.

TICKETS, at TWENTY SHILLINGS each (without which no Person can be admitted) may be had at the Place of Performance.

To open each Evening at Six o'Clock, and to begin at Seven.

N. B. Those who are desirous of having private Performances at their own Houses (on the Days that he has not advertised to exhibit in Public) shall be waited on by giving a Day's Notice.